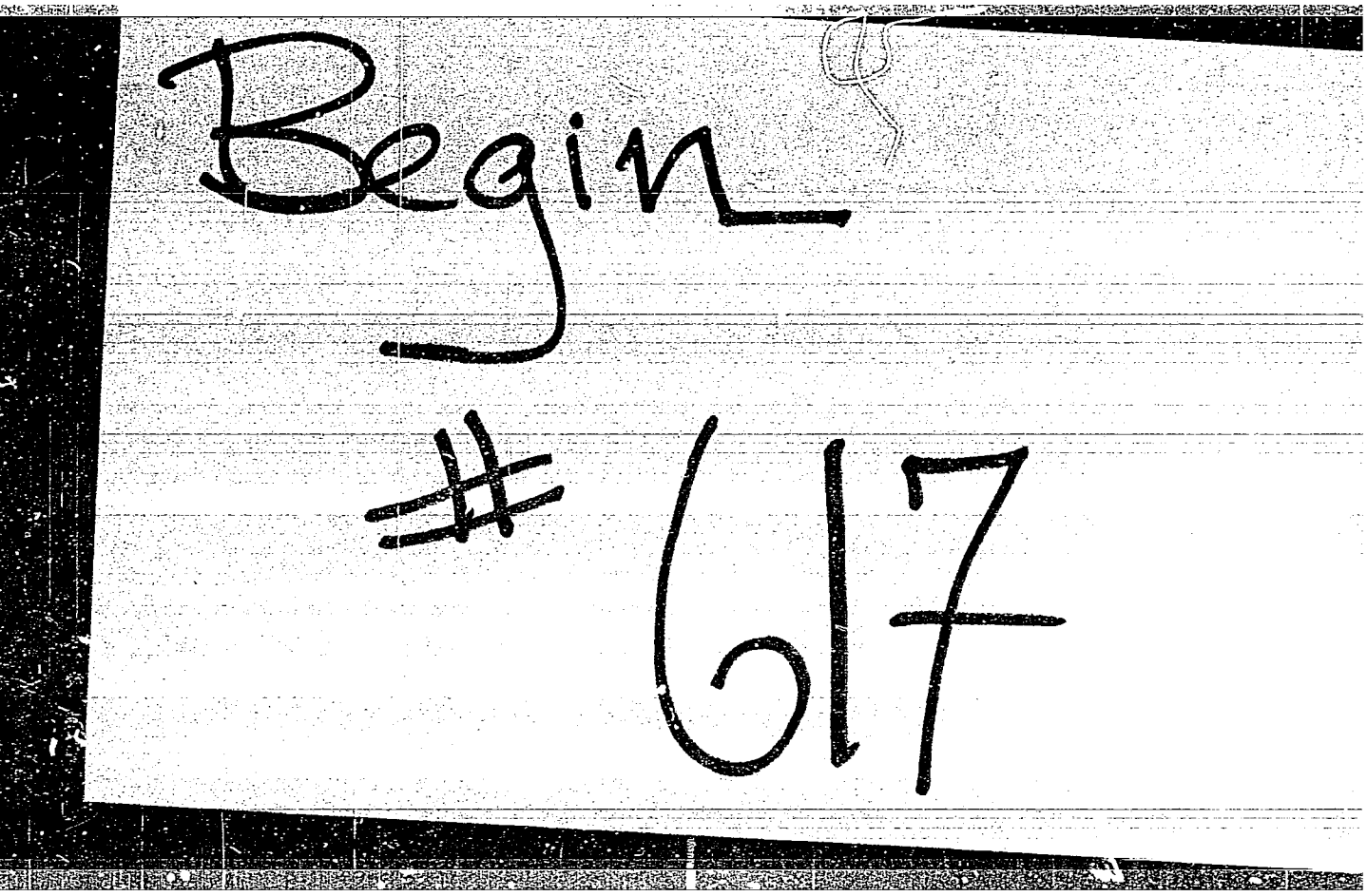

TONKONOGIY, Ye.

TONKONOGIY,Ye.; GORODETSKIY,V., inzhener

On the road of technical progress. Prof.-tekh.obr.12 no.9:9-10 S'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Direktor remeslennogo uchilishcha no.3, Odessa (for Tonkonogiy)
(Odessa--Technical education)

GORBIS, Z.R.; TONKONOGIY, Yu.L.

Uniform motion of a layer of a disperse medium in parallel channels. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.6:113-119 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova, g. Odessa. (Mechanics)

L 4549-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/T/FCS(k)/EWP(b) IJP(c) WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5020940 UR/0170/65/009/002/0177/0179 103
533.601 + 536.248 100

AUTHOR: Gorbis, Z. R.; Tonkonogiy, Yu. L. 44,55 8

TITLE: Aerodynamics and heat exchange of a falling (non-dense) gravitational bed 21,44,55 4,44,55

SOURCE: Inzhernerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v 9, no 2, 1965, 177-179

TOPIC TAGS: gravitation, aerodynamics, heat exchange, gas flow, aluminum silicate, silica, graphite

ABSTRACT: A falling (non-dense) gravitational bed is formed by a dense bed of a dispersion medium moving in a vertical channel when the velocity of the medium is increased to the supercritical. The non-dense bed differs from the dense bed not merely in the concentration of the solid component but also in the totaly different mechanics of motion and the heat transfer mechanism. An ejecting effect appears in the non-dense bed, it causes appreciable motion of the gas in the channel. The present author performed an experimental investigation of the dense bed with the aid of two assemblies. The flow and the volumetric concentration of the solid phase, as well as gas flow, were measured in the assembly used for the investigation of the mechanisms and aerodynamics. Aluminosilicate, silica sand, and graphite 15 were used as the mater-

Card 1/3

ials. The mean dimension of the particles determined by means of the formula

$$d_r = \frac{1}{\Sigma g_i / d_i},$$

varied from 0.03 to 4 mm. A generalized relationship for the true volumetric concentration in the non-dense bed is presented. The other assembly was used to study the heat transfer characteristics of the wall of the falling bed when the temperature dropped; the study was made in a tubular duct in the temperature range up to 850C. The temperature factor in the heat exchange process is considered to be the most interesting factor in the experiments. The strong screening effect of the particles and the concentration of particles are also considered. The maximun mean heat exchange coefficients along the length of the channel are presented; it is noted that further intensification of the heat exchange of the non-dense bed should be expected with a longer channel and smaller particles, due to the resultant increase in gas velocities. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tekhnologicheskiy institut im M. V. Lomonosova, Odessa (Technological Institute)

44,55

L 4549-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020940

SUBMITTED: 28Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME,TD

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card KC 3/3

1. TONKONOGOV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coal Mines and Mining

7. Increasing the productivity of shielded stopes. Mast. ugl. 1 no. 7, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

ASHAYEV, M.M.; TONKONOGOV, A.Ya. [Tonkonohov, A.IA.]

PPN-5-35 semimounted five-bottom plow. Mekh. sil'.hosp. 11 no.8:30-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Rabotniki spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro zavoda im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

(Plows)

TONKONOGOV, I. P.

Docent I. P. Tonkonogov and Ye. T. Nadirov (Karaganda Mining Institute)

"The magnetic and electric heating of coals on the basis of the Maxwell-Wagner model"

Report presented at a Conference on Solid Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Tomsk Polytechnical Inst., 3-8 Feb. 58.
(Elektrichestvo, '58, No. 7, 83-86)

TONKONOGOV, L.B.

Electric slag welding of ship parts. Avtom.svar. 15 no.4:57-63 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nikolayevskiy sudostroitel'nyy zavod imeni I.I.Nosenko.
(Ships—Welding)

S/125/62/000/004/009/013
D040/D113

AUTHOR: Tonkonogov, L.B.

TITLE: Fabricating ship parts by electroslag welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no.4, 1962, 57-63

TEXT: Electroslag welding techniques used at the Nikolayevskiy sudostroitel'nyy zavod im. I.I.Nosenko (Nikolayev Shipbuilding Plant im. I.I.Nosenko) for fabricating deadwood tubes, stems, sternposts and rudder heads are described. The plant started using the electroslag process in 1956 with the assistance of the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O.Paton). The applications include welding of ship skins. The description of the technique includes: drawings of a welded 18 t sternpost of a whaler and of a 20 t sternpost of a tanker; tables giving the welding gaps, slag bath depths, electric current strength and voltage, electrode swinging speed, etc., for joints in 100 to 500 mm

Card 1/3

S/125/62/000/004/009/013
D040/D113

thick metal; normalization and tempering of welded joints in electric furnaces consisting of two separate movable portions; two photographs of electroslag welders. The economic advantages and high productivity of the electroslag process are stressed in comparison to the fabrication of large ship parts by casting and forging of whole pieces, or by joining separate portions by manual welding. The mechanical properties of electroslag welds are the same as those of the base metal, except for the yield limit which is lower. The A-372P (A-372r) welder seen in a photo is used for joining 850-900 mm thick metal in two passes and includes a shaped conical copper liner cooled by running water. This technique permits joints to be made in elements up to 1000 mm thick. The sequence of joining complex work is described. Electroslag welded stems, sternposts and rudder heads have proved dependable on ships operating in Arctic and Antarctic areas. Experiments are in progress at the plant to reduce the heat treatment cycle after welding, to extend the range of filler materials, and to start welding with plates and melting electrode holders. There are 6 figures and 4 tables.

Fabricating ship parts ... S/125/62/000/004/009/013
D040/D113

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy sudostroitel'nyy zavod im. I.I.Nosenko (Nikolayev Shipbuilding Plant im. I.I.Nosenko)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1961

Card 3/3

VOL'FSON, V. (Leningrad); STAROSKOL'TSEV, V (Lugansk); FEDYAYEV, S.: PERKOV, L.; TONKONOGOV, M. (Tashkent); PRUSOV, A. (Taldom); BELOV, B. (Orekhovo-Zuyevo); PETROV, V.

News from everywhere. Sov.foto 20 no.8:44-45 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy fotokinolaboratoriyey TSentral'noy statsii yunykh tekhnikov imeni N.M.Shvernika (for Fedyayev). 2. Zaveduyushchiy fotolaboratoriyey pionerskogo lagerya Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for Perkov).
(Photography)

Distr: 4E4c/4E3d

Orientation of polar molecules in crystals in the presence of an electrical field. M. P. Torkomorov. *Trudy Sibir. Fiz.-Tekh. Inst. Tomsk.* Gosudarst. Univ. 1953, No. 32, 223-80; *Referat. Zhur., Fiz.* 1954, Abstr. No. 11843.—A review, analyzing the different theories of Debye, Pauling, Fowler, Van Vleck, *et al.*, with indications of the limits of applicability of each theory. J. Rovtar Leach

SOV/112-58-2-1865

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tonkonogov, M. P.

TITLE: Dielectric Relaxation in Polycrystalline Solid Dielectrics at High Frequencies (Dielektricheskaya relaksatsiya v polikristallicheskikh tverdykh dielektrikakh pri vysokoy chastote)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, Tomsk, 1956, Vol 91, pp 293-298

ABSTRACT: Positions of frequency and temperature maxima of tgδ are determined by the activation energy of weakly bound dipoles. If various dipoles are fixed in various ways in the crystal lattice, this results in several values of activation energy and correspondingly in several temperature maxima of the loss angle. The value of tgδ is determined by the number of weakly bound dipoles in the relaxation process. A ceramic mass prepared from Onotskiy talcum (over 90%), Yelinskiy kaolin, and boracite was investigated. Calcination results in a dehydration of the specimen, i.e., the polar-molecule concentration changes in the crystalline phase. The crystalline phase of the prepared ceramics calcined at 1,300°C does not contain polar groups, and for that reason,

Card 1/2

SOV/112-58-2-1865

Dielectric Relaxation in Polycrystalline Solid Dielectrics at High Frequencies

the losses in ceramics are due, first of all, to vitreous interlaminations, though volumetrically they constitute a very small part. Effect of frequency on tgδ and ε for various calcining temperatures is illustrated by curves. As calcination temperature grows, the frequency curve maximum shifts to higher frequencies. Structural change in calcination of the specimen influences both the number of possible activation energy values and its absolute value. In ceramic masses calcined at 230°, 500°, and 900°C, relaxation losses are due to orientation of hydroxyl groups in the external field. High dielectric characteristics of the investigated ceramics are due to transition of talcum, during calcination, into clinoenstatite and to perfection of its crystallization. Bibliography: 16 items. Gornyy in-t (Mining Institute), Karaganda.

A.M.A.

Card 2/2

SOV/139-58-5-22/35

AUTHORS: Tonkonogov, M.P. and Nadirov, E. G.

TITLE: Mechanism of High-Frequency Heating of Coal (Mekhanizm vysokochastotnogo nagreva ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, fizika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 111-112 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper was presented at the Conference of Higher Education Establishments on Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Tomsk, February, 1958. High-frequency heating of coal could be applied in coking. Such a possibility was investigated on coal from Karaganda. The electrical conductivity of this coal varies around 10^{-8} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}. Magnetic heating in substances with such low electrical conductivity is very small and can be safely neglected even at high frequencies and strong fields. To evaluate the possibility of heating by alternating electric fields the authors measured the loss angle as a function of frequency using a Q-meter KV-1 and mercury electrodes. The maximum of tan δ (Fig.1) is accompanied by a fall of permittivity. The value of tan δ at its

Card 1/2

Mechanism of High-Frequency Heating of Coal

maximum near 300 kc/s is of the order of unity. It follows that in the region near 300 kc/s dielectric heating should be very effective and this frequency can be recommended in experiments on coking of coal. There is 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Karagandinskiy gornyy institut (Karaganda Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958.

SOV/139-58-5-23/35

AUTHORS: Tonkonogov, M.P. and Nadirov, E.G.

TITLE: Characteristics of Mechanical Break-Up of Coal in Strong Electric Fields (Kharakteristiki razrusheniya ugley v sil'nykh elektricheskikh polyakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, fizika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 113-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper was presented at the Conference of Higher Education Establishments on Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Tomsk, February, 1958. The authors measured the electrical conductivity and permittivity of coal from Karaganda. The electrical conductivity was about 10^{-8} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} and varied within one order of magnitude. Permittivity was measured at the power frequency with an NIE-1 instrument and at high frequencies by means of a KB-1 Q-meter. Fig.1 shows a dielectric constant (permittivity) as a function of frequency; its value varies from 21-34 with a maximum near 100 k/cs. The authors studied also electrical breakdown of coal in water. The breakdown occurs first in water and the discharge

Card 1/3

Characteristics of Mechanical Break-Up of Coal in Strong Electric Fields

channel becomes a source of a shock wave which breaks up the coal sample. The mechanism of formation of the shock wave is similar to that observed in gases and described by Drabkina (Ref.3). Electrical breakdown of coal in water breaks up coal but can be used only for small lumps. Electrical breakdown of coal in air does not break it up mechanically but simply produces a narrow discharge channel in it. The authors obtained the following values of electric strength on application of a uniform constant electric field:

Thickness of sample in mm	Electric strength in V/cm
3.11	2.4×10^5
2.87	2.48×10^5
1.66	1.37×10^5
1.83	1.67×10^5

SOV/139-58-5-23/35

Characteristics of Mechanical Break-Up of Coal in Strong Electric Fields

There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Karagandinskiy gornyy institut (Karaganda Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958.

Card 3/3

TONKONOGOV, M.P.; NADIROV, Ye.G.

Mechanism of the high-frequency heating of coal. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5:111-112 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Karagandinskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal) (Induction heating)

TONKONOGOV, M.P.; NADIROV, Ye.G.

Characteristics of the destruction of coal in strong electric fields. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.5:113-114 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Karagandinskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal--Testing)

TONKONOGOV, M. P.

M.P.Tonkonogov and Ye. T. Nadirov (Karaganda Mining Institute)

"The destruction of coal by an electrohydraulic shock"

Report presented at a Conference on Solid Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Tomsk Polytechnical Inst., 3-8 Feb. 58.
(Elektrichestvo, '58, No. 7, 83-86)

AUTHORS: Odelevskiy, V. I., Tonkonogov, M. P., Fradkina, E. M., Skanavi, G. I., Borgardt, A. A. 48-22-3-11/30

TITLE: Discussions on the Report Submitted by A. A. Borgardt (Preniya po dokladu A. A. Borgardt)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958 Vol. 22, Nr 3, pp. 273-275 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. I. Odelevskiy is of the opinion that the theory developed by Debye, which was introduced in 1935, was contested by Ansel'm already at that time. Since then the attempt has repeatedly been made to improve this insufficient theory. The lecture delivered by Borgardt was also devoted to this subject. The fundamental error of this theory with all its modifications (Ref 1,4 to 6) consists in the wrong idea formed of the influence of the so-called "mollecular field" on dipole-polarization. The "inner field" and the energy U influence polarization: The higher U is, the lower is the corresponding polarization. However, the polarization of the elastic rotation of the dipoles in comparison with normal thermal orientational polarization is extremely low and forms only a fraction of a per cent of the latter. The confusion of these two kinds of polarization caused the errors committ-

Card 1/3

ed by Debye and his successors. The complication and "perfection" of the calculation-apparatus of the theory dealt with does not alter the fact in the works by Borgardt and Finkel'shteyn that the physical conceptions on which the theory is based are wrong and that the theory itself is consequently wrong, too. M. P. Tonkonogov says that a difference should be made between the raising of the problem by Borgardt which is absolutely correct, and the solution which represents an extremely rough approximation. Borgardt solves the problem of the calculation of the molecular field more logically and rigorosly than Ansel'm. There is no reason, therefore, to reproach the author for any incorrectness in raising the problem. The solution of the problem is, however, very poor. Yet it is valuable that the calculation of the dielectric constant contains no undetermined parameters.- E. M. Fradkina says that she raises no objection against the theory developed by Borgardt. Concerning the criticism by Odelevskiy, she is of the opinion that the latter believes that the theory developed by Kirkvud is the only correct one. G. I. Skanavi says: The criticism by Odelevskiy is based on the firm conviction that th interaction of molecules cannot change their polarizability. This does not seem to be fully substantiated. A. A. Borgardt: The assertion based on the work by

Ansel'm (Ref 2) that the new theory developed by Debye is completely wrong, does not correspond with facts. When carefully reading the work by Ansel'm it may be realized that he has not criticized the conception of theinner field in itself but only the assumption of its isotropy. Other works (Ref 4 to 6) are just based on the variant of the theory developed by Debye, improved by Ansel'm. The model referred to by Odelevskiy, has, according to the author's opinion, no immediate relation with the discussed problem. He says that the effect of the inner field on the polarization of a dipole-matter is the consequence of a " stochastic" model and of elementary electro-dynamical conceptions. As to the theory developed by Kirkvud, theinner field really is lacking. An effective dipole-moment, which deals with the same conceptions from another standpoint, exists however. The advantage of our theory, the lecturer says, consists in the lack of random parameters which are found in the theory developed by Kirkvud. There are 1 figure, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Gases--Polarization 2. Liquids--Polarization

AUTHORS: Tonkonogov, M. P., Skanavi, G. I. 48-22-3-25/30

TITLE: Discussions on the Reports Submitted by: G. P. Mikhaylov and A. M. Lobanov; S. P. Kabin and G. P. Mikhaylov (Preniya po dokladam G. P. Mikhaylova i A. M. Lobanova; S. P. Kabina i G. P. Mikhaylova)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 3, pp. 328-329 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: M. P. Tonkonogov: The works carried out by the group of professor Mikhaylov are an extremely complete and to a certain extent completed investigation of the dielectric losses in polymers. The experimentally obtained results were qualitatively explained on the basis of the theories developed by Debye and Kirkvud. This makes it possible to carry out also quantitative estimations. It would have been more consequent, however, with polymers to apply kinetic equations for the orientation of the dipoles in the external field (a subject on which Lyast lectured). With crystals, the solution of such an equation makes it possible to find the $tg\,\delta$ in the first approximation. The results of the solution also explain the following experimental facts: 1)

Card 1/3

Discussions on the Reports Submitted by: G. P. Mikhaylov and A. M. Lobanov; S. P. Kabin and G. P. Mikhaylov 48-22-3-25/30

The application of counteracting factors leads to that the maximum in temperature dependence of the loss angle - according to the increase in frequency - can be displaced in direction of lower temperatures. It is also possible that this maximum can take place according to the increase of frequency at one and the same temperature. This effect has not yet been observed. May be it took place in the tests carried out by K. A. Vodop'yanov and I. G. Vorozhtsova. 2) It is known that the dielectric constant of inorganic crystals containing polar molecules, changes only very little according to the frequency and to the temperature within the maximum range of the loss angle. A rigorous calculation showed that that part of the dielectric constant which is caused by orientational phenomena, is very small. Its dimension amounts only to an insignificant part of the total amount of the dielectric constant. - G. I. Skanavi: It is a pity that the measuring method of very small losses (of the order of 10^{-5}) was not applied in the work by Kabin and Mikhaylov. The authors were therefore obliged to investigate the losses in polytetrafluorethylene (Tephlon)

Card 2/3

Discussions on the Report Submitted by: G. P. Mikhaylov and A. M. Lobanov; S. P. Kabin and G. P. Mikhaylov 48-22-3-25/30

only within a small temperature-range in the vicinity of the maximum of relaxation. The discovery of the relaxation-maxima tg δ in tephlon is in any case already interesting in itself.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Polymers--Dielectric properties--Theory

Card 3/3

Tonkonogov, M.P.

AUTHORS: Pisarenko, V. F., Balygin, I. Ye., Fedoseyev, G. P., Tonkonogov, M. P., Fridberg, I. D., Tolpygo, K. B., Konorova, Ye. A., Skanavi, G. I. 48-22-4-12/24

TITLE: Discussions on Lectures by: S. M. Bragin, G. A. Vorob'yev and A. A. Vorob'yev; L. A. Sorokina and Ye. A. Konorova; V. D. Kuchin; Ye. A. Konorova, V. V. Krasnopevtsev and G. I. Skanavi (Preniya po dokladam: S. M. Bragina; G. A. Vorob'yeva i A. A. Vorob'yeva; L. A. Sorokinoy i Ye. A. Konorovoy; V. D. Kuchina; Ye. A. Konorovoy, V. V. Krasnopevtseva i G. I. Skanavi)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 4, pp. 413-414 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. B. Pisarenko criticises the paper by G. A. Vorob'yev and A. A. Vorob'yev. He maintains, that in the investigation of the breakdown of colored rock salt the influence of space charge was not taken into consideration. I. Ye. Balygin maintains, that the experiments by Bragin are of great importance, as little research has hitherto been conducted in this field. In the lecture by Vorob'yev and Vorob'yev the divisionof breakdown into two stages was not sufficiently

Card 1/3

Discussions on Lectures by: S. M. Bragin, G. A. Vorob'yev and A. A. Vorob'yev; L. A. Sorokina and Ye. A. Konorova; V. D. Kuchin; Ye. A. Konorova, V. V. Krasnopevtsev and G. I. Skanavi 48-22-4-12/24

proved. He considers the method by Sorokina to be unreliable. G. P. Fedoseyev states with respect to the lecture by Bragin: The results are to be considered of great practical interest. The investigation, however, is incomplete and therefore cannot be recommended for practical technology. M. P. Tonkonogov considers the lecture by Bragin as valuable for the clarification of the interconnection between the phenomena of dielectric losses and the phenomena of breakdown. I. D. Fridberg discusses the lecture by Bragin and communicates his own experience in this field. K. B. Tolpygo contests the results communicated in the lecture by Krasnopevtsev, Konorova and Skanavi. Ye. A. Konorova answers Balygin and states, that an overlapping of samples was impossible. Methodical modification in comparison to the thirties are represented by an employment of qualitatively better samples, purer raw materials and of a previous treatment as well as by the fact, that the measurements of breakdown voltage are conducted more accurately. G. I. Skanavi comments on the lecture by Vorob'yev and Vorob'yev and states that the attempt to obtain data on the second stage of

Card 2/3

Discussions on Lectures by: S. M. Bragin, G. A. Vorob'yev and A. A. Vorob'yev; L. A. Sorokina and Ye. A. Konorova; V. D. Kuchin; Ye. A. Konorova; V. V. Krasnopevtsev and G. I. Skanavi 48-22-4-12/24

breakdown proves to be of interest. The apprehensions of the authors regarding this problem are to be noticed. Subsequently he deals with some experiments of his own. There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Scientific reports--Critic

Card 3/3

Тонконогов, М.П.
TONKONOGOV, M. P.

"Dielectric Losses in Copper Sulfate at High Frequencies," pp 287-292 ill, 17 ref

Abst: A study is made of dielectric losses in comparatively simple crystals of copper sulfate. New experimental data are obtained which verify the existing viewpoint on the possibility of orientation of polar molecules in crystals with various values of energy of activation.

SOURCE: Izvestiya Tomskogo Politekhn. In-ta im. S. M. Kirova (News of the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov), Volume 91, Works of the Conference on Solid Dielectrics, Tomsk, September 1955, Tomsk, Publishing House of the Polytechnical Institute, 1956

Sum 1854

TOMKONOGOV, M. F.

"Dielectric Relaxation in Polycrystalline Solid Dielectrics at High Frequencies," pp 293-298, ill, 16 ref

Abst: It is shown that in ceramic pastes, annealed at temperatures of 230° C, 500° C, and 960° C, dielectric losses have a relaxation character and are dependent on the orientation of hydroxyl groups in the external field with differnet values of energy of activation. In ceramics annealed at a temperature of 1,300°C dielectric losses are small and depend mainly on the vitreous phase.

SOURCE: Izvestiya Tomskogo Politekhn. In-ta, S. M. Kirova (News of the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov), Volume 91, Works of the Conference on Solid Dielectrics, Tomsk, September 1955, Tomsk, Publishing House of the Polytechnical Institute, 1956

Sum 1854

TONKONOZHENKO, A.P.; GURBANOVA, Ye.I.; AGUZAROVA, M.Kh.

Role of game animals in the formation of natural foci of leptospirosis in the North Ossetian A.S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.2:48-49 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Severo-Osetinskaya respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

TONKONOZHENKO, V.I. (Moskva)

Pathoanatomical study of the lungs in the early stages of emphysema. Arkh. pat. 27 no.10:28-32 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. I.K.Yesipova) Instituta morfologii cheloveka (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.P.Avtsyn) AMN SSSR.

TONKONOZHENKO, Ye.V.

Molybdenum and manganese in the Kuban soils. Pochvovedenie no.1:79-85 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

TONKONOZHENKO, Ye.V.

Cobalt and copper in the soils of Krasnodar Territory. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:208-213 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Kubanskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

TONKONOZHENKO, Ye. V.

TONKONOZHENKO, Ye. V. -- "Solonets and Saliferous Soils of the Lower Reaches of the River Kuban' and Methods of Their Agricultural Control." Published by "Sovetskiy Kuban'". Min Higher Education USSR. Kuban' Agricultural Institute. Krasnodar, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

ACC NR: AP6034262 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/005/0588/0589

AUTHOR: Tarakhovskiy, M. L. (Director; Docent); Tonkopiy, I. S.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, /Head-Docent M. L. Tarakhovskiy/ Therapeutic Faculty, Donetsk Medical Institute (Kafedra farmakologii lechebnogo fakulteta Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Pharmacology of bis-quaternary ammonium salts of 2-(beta-dialkylaminoethyl)-pyridine

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 5, 1966, 588-589

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, bis quaternary ~~ammonium~~ salt, organic compound, toxicity, neural conduction, sympathetic system, parasympathetic system, nervous system drug, ammonium salt

ABSTRACT: Results of studies of the toxicity and ganglionic blocking properties of a series of 2-(beta-dialkylaminoethyl)-pyridine derivatives are presented in Table 1. Substitution of one, two, or three ethyl radicals for methyl ones at the amino group or incorporation of methyl radicals in the heterocycle increases ganglionic blocking properties and decreases N-cholinolytic activity. Inclusion of an oxygen atom into the heterocycle increases both toxicity and ganglionic blocking properties. The compounds are listed below in decreasing order of

Card 1/3 UDC: 615.711.418

ACC NR. AP6034262

Table 1. Chemical structure, toxicity and ganglionic blocking properties of bisquaternary ammonium salts of 2-(β-dialkylaminoethyl)-pyridine

Chemical name	Preparation number	R'	R_2''	LD_{50} for mice in mg/kg	Ganglionic blocking activity (ED_{50}) on superior cervical ganglion of the cat (in mg/kg)
2-(β-dimethylaminoethyl)-pyridine dimethiodide.....	ND-5	CH_3	$(CH_3)_2$	70±1.2	—
2-(β-diethylaminoethyl)-pyridine dimethiodide.....	ND-7	C_2H_5	$(C_2H_5)_2$	74±1.3	6.3±0.07
2-(β-morpholinoethyl)-pyridine dimethiodide.....	ND-11	CH_3	$-(CH_2)_2O(CH_2)_2-$	199±1.1	24.2±0.16
2-(β-piperidinoethyl)-pyridine dimethiodide.....	ND-13	CH_3	$-(CH_2)_5-$	248±1.2	39.2±0.37
2-(β-diethylaminoethyl)-pyridine dimethiodide.....	ND-15	CH_3	$(C_2H_5)_2$	239±1.1	31.7±1.07
2-(β-dimethylaminoethyl)-pyridine diethiodide......	ND-18	C_2H_5	$(CH_3)_2$	142±1.2	26.4±0.12

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6034262

ganglionic blocking activity: ND-7 > ND-11 > ND-18 > ND-15 > ND-13; and in order of decreasing toxicity: ND-5 > ND-7 > ND-18 > ND-11 > > ND-15 > ND-13. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

TONKOPIY, N. I.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Sanitary state of soil and ground water in the kolkhoz fields under irrigation in the Noginskiy Rayon, Moscovskaya Oblast." Moscow, 1961. 16 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 241)

SANZHAREVSKIY, E.F., inzh.; TONKOSHKUR, L.I., inzh.

Attachment for cutting cam grooves. Mashinostroenie no.1:37 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S., inzh.

Problems in preventing electric accidents in mines of the Krivoi Rog Basin. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.12:7-8 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Krivoi Rog Basin--Electricity in mining--Safety measures)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Perfecting the principles of protection against leakage in electric circuits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.10:65-73 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

TOMKOSHKUR, L. S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Preventing untimely detonations of electric detonators. Bezop. truda v prom. 7 no.4:10-11 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Detonators—Safety measures)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S., inzh.

New modification of leakage relays. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.11:28 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric relays)

DURNEV, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KALINICHENKO, V.F., inzhener; PETROV, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERGEYEV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TONKOSHKUR, L.S., inzhener.

Estimating expected electric loads for surfaces of iron ore mines. Gor. zhur. no.7:59-60 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Electricity in mining)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S.

Leakage prevention in electrical networks with automatic relay-setting selection. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.19:73-78 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Electricity in mining--Safety measures)
(Electric power distribution)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S.

Study of the condition of the insulation of low-voltage mine cable networks. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.19:78-87 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Electricity in mining--Safety measures)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Safety measures for the use of electricity in enterprises of the mining industry. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; ger. zhur. 6 no.7:201 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Electricity in mining—Safety measures)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Condition of the insulation of underground electric equipment in Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Gor. zhur. no.5:72-73 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

TONKOSHKUR, L.S.; BUD'KO, V.I.

Methodology and results of measurements of insulation resistance of low-voltage cable networks in Novaya Mine of the K. Lobknekht Mining Administration. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.19:97-99 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Electricity in mining--Safety measures)

TONKOSHKUR, L.S.

Measuring the parameters of insulation and grounding devices for low-voltage networks. Priborostroenie no.3:29-30 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Electric currents--Grounding)

TONKOSHKUR, O. D.

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; POMPA, V.P.; TONKOSHKUR, O.D.

Oxytriazenes of anthraquinone. Ukr. khim. zhur. 23 no.5:629-633 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Anthraquinone) (Triazene)

TONKOSHKUR, S.A., inzh.

Improvement in the operations at the freight terminals. Zhel. dor.transp. 41 no.11:48-52 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika stantsii Odessa-Tovarnaya.
(Railroads--Freight)

TONKOSHKUR, S.A.

TONKOSHKUR, S.A., inzh. (Odessa).

On cooperation between car loading and unloading points. Zhel. dor. transp. 39 no.12:36-39 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Railroads--Freight)

TONKOSHKUROV, B. A., CHERNIKIN, V. I., and ASATURYAN, A. S.

"On Interaction of Heat and Hydrodynamic Fields in a Flow with Variable Viscosity of a Boundary Layer."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

S/170/60/003/07/09/011
B012/B054 82235

5.1230
24.5200

AUTHORS: Asaturyan, A. Sh., Tonkoshkurov, B. A.

TITLE: Longitudinal Flowing of Highly Viscous Fluid Around a Heated Cylinder

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7, pp. 106 - 111

TEXT: E. Pol'gauzen (Refs. 1,2) solved the problem of heat exchange on the surface of a cylinder flowed around by a liquid along its axis, i.e. for the case of longitudinal flowing around a plate. Here, the authors write down, in cylindrical coordinates, equations (1) - (3) with the boundary conditions (4), (5), and (6) of the axially symmetric boundary layer in a nonisothermal longitudinal flowing around a cylinder in reduced quantities. It is pointed out that these equations can be solved by accurate methods which is, however, connected with great difficulties and extensive computing operations. Therefore, it is more convenient to find the solution by means of approximation methods of the theory of boundary layer. Equation (1) is transformed into the integral relation

Card 1/3

Longitudinal Flowing of Highly Viscous Fluid Around a Heated Cylinder

by L. S. Leybenzon (Ref. 3), and formula (3) into the equation for thermal conductivity of the boundary layer. Formulas (16) and (17), respectively, are derived for the mean coefficient of heat exchange along the cylinder length. These formulas were compared with the experimental data. A special installation was prepared for the experiments; it is briefly described. Table 1 lists the experimental results. Formula (18) was obtained on the basis of the evaluation of the experimental data. If the exponent of Re in this formula is rounded off to 0.5, formula (19) is obtained. For

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_{T_1}}} = 1$, formula (19) coincides with formula (16). On the basis of experiments, Yakob and Dou (Ref. 2) obtained formula (20). The evaluation of the experimental data corresponding to the conditions of the paper (Ref. 2) gives formula (21). For

$\left(\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_{T_1}}\right)^{0.45} = 1$, formula (21) coincides with formulas (17) and (20).

Card 2/3

Longitudinal Flowing of Highly Viscous Fluid Around a Heated Cylinder

S/170/60/003/07/09/011
B012/B054 82235

ν_1 and ν_{T_1} are the viscosities at a mean fluid temperature along the wire length and at the temperature on the wire surface. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov, g. Ufa (Scientific Research Institute of Transport and Storage of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Ufa)

Card 3/3

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.

Interaction of heat and hydrodynamic fields in a flow having varying viscosity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.3:67-73 '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov.

YABLONSKIY, V.S. [deceased]; SVIRIDOV, V.P.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Determining the heat transfer and the power of the drive of heaters with mixers. Trudy NIITransneft' no.3:70-76 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

PETROVA, L.N.; SVIRIDOV, V.P.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Calculating the temperature of a cooling petroleum product in tank cars. Trudy NIITransneft' no.3:114-117 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

L 60198-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5018410 UR/0081/65/000/011/K023/K023

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 11K144

AUTHOR: Tonkoshurov, B. P.

TITLE: [illegible] for inhibiting hydrogen sulfide corrosion of steel [illegible]

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. n.-i. in-t neft. prom-sti, vyp. 25, 1964, 173-136

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, hydrogen sulfide, corrosion, corrosion preventative, inhibitor

TRANSLATION: The possibility is shown of synthesizing a highly effective inhibitor of hydrogen sulfide corr[illegible] use of more accessible and promising raw material for binding. [illegible] fraction of the alkylate from the [illegible] of the distillate from the cracking of [illegible] oil which cannot be pressed out; and oil shale nitrogenous bases obtained by a simple method from a fraction of n.k. [illegible] of shale tar from the semi-coking shales

Card 1/2

L 60898-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5018410

of the Kashpir deposit of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. The proposed inhibitor which is arbitrarily called katakhin-S has as its active part water-soluble (38-46%) and gasoline-soluble surface active substances of the cation type with an admixture of inert organic compounds. The yield of katakhin-S ... syntheses was ~280% by weight for the expended shale nitrogenous bases or 35 by weight ... the shale tar. It has been established ... katakhin-S can be employed as concentrated aqueous emulsions. ... corrosion of steel 3 ...

in a ... to certain highly effective foreign ... Scientific Research Institute ... 1960. Upon the expenditure of katakhin-S in the amount of 0.005-0.10% by weight with respect to a water-gasoline aggressive medium, the average rate of 500-hour hydrogen sulfide corrosion of steel 3 was slowed by 13-70 times. It was established that katakhin-S is a highly effective inhibitor of hydrochloric acid corrosion of steel 3 in 2-10% unmixed solutions of HCl at 25°. For an inhibitor concentration of 0.01% the speed of hydrochloric acid corrosion of steel 3 in 10% HCl was slowed by 40 times. From the author's abstract.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; SVIRIDOV, V.P.

Electric heating of viscous petroleums and petroleum products.
Neft. khoz. 38 no.11:46-49 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tank cars) (Electric heating)

S/152/61/000/003/002/003
B129/B201

AUTHORS: Asaturyan, A. Sh., Tonkoshkurov, B. A., Chernikin, V. I.

TITLE: Interaction of a thermal and of a hydrodynamic field in a flow with variable viscosity

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 3, 1961, 67-73

TEXT: The interaction of a thermal and a hydrodynamic field in a laminar, longitudinal viscous flow around a body is as yet insufficiently studied both theoretically and experimentally. Solutions by extensive calculations of nonlinear integral equations are not in good agreement with experimental values. For a better explanation of the physical picture of the interaction of fields, the authors solved by approximation the equations of the thermal boundary layer on a plane plate, around which there is a longitudinal viscous flow, whose physical parameters are functions of temperature. A theoretical study was made of the relations between the velocities along the x and y axes, the temperature, the Reynolds and Prandtl numbers, the kinematic viscosity of the liquid, the heat exchange, the heat conduction

Interaction of ...

coefficient of the liquid. The result obtained is that the heat exchange depends on the direction of the thermal current, and that the heat exchange in the cooling process is markedly distinguished from the heat exchange in the heating process. Experimental evidence is given of the fact that the heat exchange has the same character both in a flow around a plate and a cylinder. The theoretical solution is shown to be in satisfactory agreement with experimental results. There are 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akad. I. M. Gubkina i NIITransneft' (Moscow Institute of Petroleum-chemical and Gas Industry imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin and NIITransneft')

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1960

Card 2/2

TONKOSHKUROV, B. A., ASATURYAN, A. SH. and CHERNIKIN, V. I.

"Interaction of heat and hydrodynamic fields in a flow having variable viscosity."

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on Heat- and Mass- Exchange, Minsk, BSSR, 5-9 June 1961

22228

S/124/61/000/003/020/028
A005/A105

11.1210

AUTHORS: Galiullin, Z. T., and Tonkoshkurov, B. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the rheological properties of paraffin-base petroleums with a rotary viscometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1961, 81, abstract 3B559 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, 1959, no. 2, 185-188)

TEXT: The authors studied the dependences of static shear stress θ and plastic viscosity η on the temperature t, and the dependence of η on the gradient of the shear velocity dv/dn of the paraffin-base Tuymazy-petroleum. The measurements were carried out with the РВ-7 (RV-7)-viscometer of M. P. Volarovich, the temperature was varied within the limits from 0 to -20°C, and dv/dn from 0 to 36 sec^{-1}. It is determined that the rheological curves of petroleum at negative temperatures have hysteresis loops so that $\theta > 0$ for increasing dv/dn (in the ascending leg of the rheological curve); for decreasing dv/dn (descending leg) is $\theta = 0$; for repeated consecutive measurements, the upper and lower legs run together and go over into a straight line passing through the origin of coordinates.

B. Filatov

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; ASATURYAN, A.Sh.

Using Leibenson's integral relation for solving heat exchange problems. Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:22-28 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat--Transmission) (Fluid dynamics)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Free heat convection near a horizontal cylinder in highly viscous media. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.6:55-61 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, g. Ufa.
(Boundary layer) (Heat--Convection)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Longitudinal flow of a highly viscous fluid around a heated cylinder. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7:106-111 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov, g. Ufa.
(Fluid dynamics)
(Heat--Transmission)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Free thermal convection near a linear source of heat. Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:29-41 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat—Convection)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Heat transfer of a cylinder in laminar flow. Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:42-49 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat--Transmission) (Laminar flow)

TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; SVIRIDOV, V.P.

Methods for calculating electrical heaters. Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:50-56 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Petroleum, Heating of)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.

Characteristics of the heat exchange and hydrodynamics of a flow of fluid with varying viscosity. Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:3-21 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

(Heat--Transmission) (Laminar flow)

TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.; SVIRIDOV, V.P.

Design of heat exchangers for viscous petroleum products. Transp. i khran.nefti no.6:18-23 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

L 16729-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pu-4
WW S/124/63/000/004/016/064

71

AUTHOR: Tonkoshkurov, B. A., and Asaturyan, A. Sh.

TITLE: On question of application of L. S. Leybenzon's integral relationship in heat exchange

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1963, 79, abstract 4B534 (Tr. N.-i. in-t po transp. i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov, no. 1, 1961, 22-28)

TEXT: Using the method of integral relationships, the authors compute the heat transfer parameter for two problems: the forced convection of an incompressible liquid near a flat plate, and natural convection at a vertical plate. In the solution, the integral Karman relationship is replaced by Lebenson's. The solutions derived are similar to those obtained through use of Karman's relationship. E. Kopyatkevich.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TONKOSHUROV, B. I.; SERB-SERBINA, N. N.; SMIRNOVA, A. M.

Osnovy khimicheskogo deemul'girovaniya neftey [Principles of the Chemical De-emulsification of Crude Oils], Moscow-Leningrad, 1946.

No. 444, 16 Aug 55

TONKOV, A.A.

BULAKH, Kirill Glebovivh, inzhener-kapitan-leytenant; TONKOV, A.A., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Preserve the glory of the fatherland at battle stations] Na boevom postu khrani otchizny slavu. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 69 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Russia--Navy)

TONKOSHTAN, L.A.

Anatomic structure of the needles of basic tree species in Krasnoyarsk Territory. Trudy Inst. lesa i drev. 65:118-127 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TONKOSHUROV, Slava

How are the lilies blooming? IUn. nat. no.2:8 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Lilies)

SONIN, V.; TONKOV, A.A., kapitan 2 ranga, redaktor; SOROKIN, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Signalmen and observers are the eyes and ears of the ship] Signal'shchiki i nabliudateli - glaza i ushi korablia. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1955. 69 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)
(Russia--Navy)

BUBENSHCHIKOB, Semen Yakovlevich; TONKOV, A.A., kapitan 2 ranga, redaktor; SOROKIN, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Ship regulations are a sailor's law of life and service] Korabel'nyi ustav - zakon zhizni i sluzhby matrosa. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1955. 69 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)
(Russia--Navy--Regulations)

TONKOV, A.A.

KAPOTOV, Petr Pavlovich; TONKOV, A.A., redaktor; kapitan 2 ranga; LEVINSKAYA, N.Z., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The sea loves the strong and the bold] More liubit sil'nykh i smelykh. Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo Ministerstva oborony Soiuza SSR. 1955. 71 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Russia--Navy)

SHUKHIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kapitan 2 ranga; TONKOV, A.A., redaktor; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[In naval engagements every second is precious] V morskom boiu sekunda doroga. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 35 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)
(Naval art and science)

ROMANOVSKIY, Valentin Nikolayevich, kontr-admiral; TONKOV, A.A., redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Men who man the mine layers] Flotskie minery. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1956. 79 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Mines, Submarine)

KUDRYA, Ivan Yeliseyevich, TONKOV, A.A., kapitan 2 ranga, redaktor;
ZUDINA, M.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Chief petty officer and subordinates] Starshina i podchinennye. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 146 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Russia--Navy--Sea life)

ZHIGALOV, Ivan Matveyevich; TONKOV, A.A., kapitan 2 ranga, redaktor; SOROKIN, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Submariners; stories, sketches, recollections] Podvodniki; rasskazy, ocherki, vospominaniia. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 261 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Submarine warfare)

ZHIGALOV, Ivan Matveyevich; TONKOV, A.A., kapitan 2 ranga, redaktor; SOROKIN, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Submariners; stories, sketches, recollections] Podvodniki; rasskazy, ocherki, vospominaniia. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 261 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Submarine warfare)

BUBENSHCHIKOV, Semen Yakovlevich, kapitan 2 ranga; TONKOV, A.A., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Love your ship, treasure it with honor and glory] Liubi svoi korabl', dorozhi ego chest'iu i slavoi. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 74 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Russia--Navy)

CHUPRIKOV, Mikhail Konstantinovich; TONKOV, A.A., redaktor; VOLKOVA, V.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soviet submariners] Sovetskie podvodniki. Moskva, Voen. Izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 102 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Submarine boats)

DEGODI, Nikolay Timofeyevich, kapitan 1 ranga v otstavke; TONKOV, A.A., red.; ANIKINA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Captured echo; story of the work of underwater sound device operators on ships] Poimannoe ekho; rasskaz o rabote korabel'nykh gidroakustikov. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 39 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Underwater acoustics)

TONKOV, A.A.

KOBSHUNOV, V., kapitan 1 ranga; MUS'YAKOV, P., general-mayor, red.; TONKOV, A.A., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[We have been on cruises; a collection of accounts of foreign cruises by ships of the Soviet Navy] Khodili my pokhodami; sbornik ocherkov o zarubezhnykh pokhodakh korablei Sovetskogo Voenno-Morskogo Flota. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1958. 365 p. (MIRA 11:4)

(Russia--Navy)
(Warships--Visits to foreign ports)

BOYKO, Ivan Kuz'mich; TONKOV, A.A., red.; VOLKOVA, V.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Once upon a time on a firing range...] Odnazhdy na strel'-bishche. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 17 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Shooting, Military)